

# The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

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has been succeeded by the Farmington  
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indebted to the old firm, or having  
claims against it, are requested to call  
and settle them at the earliest oppor-  
tunity.  
Respectfully,  
GIESING & BRO.

## LIFE SKETCH OF JOSEPH W. FOLK

Something of His Family, His Early Life and His Achievements  
[as a Fearless Prosecutor of Public Corruptionists.]

By MELBOURNE SMITH, OF FARMINGTON, MO.

### PART II.

#### AT LAW SCHOOL.

The author and compiler of "Who's Who" has been criticised a great many times for giving college graduates the best end of it in his valuable work, and it is frequently charged that he even admitted numbers of them to a position in that volume of successful Americans which they had not merited by reason of any special achievements, excepting that they had completed their course of study in a college or university of respectable rank. Innumerable newspaper and magazine articles have been recently written, three-fourths of them devoted to proving the college-bred young man an article of superior promise to his less fortunate brother who entered the pork-packing plant at the age of seventeen, with nothing more than a high school or preparatory school education with which to figure out his plan of success, and the other one-fourth conclusively proving the opposite to be the fact, and bewailing the lamentable condition of the young man who has outstripped himself from the business world for four years to absorb a mass of knowledge which will be of no earthly use to him in the pursuit of the elusive dollar, the accumulation of which is almost universally counted success now-a-days.

As regards the professions, there has been no dispute along this line, since it has been conceded that the great majority of young men leading professional lives, especially those engaged in the practice of law, are possessors of bachelor degrees or at least have spent some years in college. It is therefore worthy of note that the central figure of this sketch, although a man of no mean ability in the legal profession, is not a college graduate, other than that he completed a course of study in law at a Southern university. His academic schooling was confined to a small preparatory school in the town of his birth.

Owing to this fact, political adversaries of Mr. Folk have been ever ready to charge him with being a man of little learning, a charge which has no foundation and is false. For although his years of schooling were curtailed by a want of financial means, nevertheless the time spent in the Brownsville Academy gave him an opportunity to prepare a broad and thorough ground work for the self-education which he has subsequently acquired through close and methodical reading.

Joseph Folk entered upon the work in the junior law class of Vanderbilt University in a spirit of severe earnestness, and his close, systematic study and thoroughness of preparation for the class-room quickly gained recognition from his fellow-students and his professors. His natural disposition of good-fellowship made many friends, and this trait, linked with his recognition as a young man of promising talents, resulted in his being "spiked" by the Kappa Alpha Greek-letter societies of the university. Initiation into this fraternity followed.

It is said of Mr. Folk that he was a hard and persistent student, and although possessed of an acute and active mind, he spent much time over his books and thus acquired sure and accurate knowledge of the foundation principles of his profession. The moot-court trials afforded the opportunity of obtaining some experience in the trial and argument of cases. A style of speaking was here developed which in no sense of the word is oratorical, but rather argumentative. This is still Mr. Folk's manner of address, whether before a jury, a court or on the political platform. His words and his manner, with the exception of an occasional sparkle of humor, take the form of a plea, and the hearer is persuaded by quiet though forceful argument, rather than impelled by outbursts of oratory.

Mr. Folk's course through law school was not marked in any way by achievements or distinctions far out of the ordinary. Thorough and deserving students are present

in every college and university throughout the land, and a young man's chief merit for such accomplishments lies principally in his own self-knowledge of having performed his duty towards himself. But Mr. Folk was even at this time a very remarkable young man in one trait of character. That trait was the high moral sensibility which pervaded his every act: That trait, together with some other characteristics which are invariably correlatives of it, is the one thing which has raised Mr. Folk above the commonplace and made him the foremost man in Missouri.

The formative period in his life had just begun when Mr. Folk graduated from law school at the age of 21 years. Brownsville was chosen as the place to begin the life-work, most likely because it was home. The plain, ordinary, every-day, human passion for home prevailed, and the embryonic prosecutor entered upon the test-period of his life in a county-seat of 3,000 inhabitants.

A short time prior to Mr. Folk's graduation from law school, his father had retired from the practice on account of failure in health, and he accordingly formed a partnership with Mr. J. W. E. Moore, a prominent member of the Brownsville bar. At the end of one year this partnership was amicably dissolved, and during the succeeding three years Mr. Folk followed his practice independently. These four years of his life passed with no unusual occurrences, with the exception that he was endorsed for the State Legislature by the Democrats of Haywood county. He was averse to entering upon a political career, desiring to devote his whole time to the legal profession, and he consequently did not allow his name to come before the Democratic convention.

#### REMOVAL TO ST. LOUIS.

In 1894 Mr. Folk finally decided to remove to St. Louis, believing that a large city offered a wider and more promising field to the young lawyer. At the time of his removal he was comparatively a poor man, and possessed no means of support other than his prospects of earning a living in the practice of law.

He left Tennessee with the friendship and good wishes of all who knew him. His life in the State had been as an open book, and if he had committed any breach of faith toward the Democratic party, the party of his father and his own party, his nearest and closest friends were not cognizant of it. He came to Missouri with a clean record, and it is only political opponents who have published statements to the contrary. Students of political history will remember that Samuel J. Tilden, after uncovering the black corruption rampant in New York City under the Tweed regime, and while a candidate for the governorship of that State, was assailed with the identical charge, and the entire campaign of his opponents was based upon the accusation that he was not a Democrat. Mr. Folk cannot be other than a Democrat, and whether he did or did not support and vote for James J. Butler for Congress in the campaign of 1902 is of no moment, and with honest Democrats the balance should be and is considerably in his favor if he did not.

The first few years of Mr. Folk's life in St. Louis were not particularly eventful, and being sufficiently known to the citizens of this State, will be passed over. In November, 1895, he was married to Miss Gertrude Glass, the daughter of Mr. T. E. Glass of Brownsville. Mr. Folk's prominence in the Jefferson Club gained for him his place on the Democratic ticket in the campaign of 1900. The men who placed him on that ticket have charged that he was a mere figure-head, and that they had no hope of electing the ticket anyway. This is a misstatement and to enter into proof of it would be a waste of words. The truth is, they misjudged their man and are now seeking to repudiate him. They found a character they could not understand. When, on the first

day Mr. Folk took office, Col. Butler asked him to appoint an organization man as assistant attorney and Mr. Folk refused, there was consternation in the ranks of the machine. Here, indeed, was a peculiar man, a most singular sort of a fellow. Such a man was unknown in the political circles of St. Louis. Butler was puzzled but not alarmed. The people heard of it and laughed. To them the idea of a Circuit Attorney opposing the wishes of Edward Butler was ludicrous.

When Mr. Folk began the investigation of the election frauds they opened their eyes in amazement, but within a week were again scoffing. The Circuit Attorney was making a mistake. If he was in earnest in his work he could not succeed, and if he was simply making a play for popular favor he would find that the people were not to be fooled. Not them. And so the people also had misjudged their man.

But it was not the hoodlums who in the end threw down the gauntlet, it was the people. And when the time came Mr. Folk picked it up and the fight had begun. As Mr. Lincoln Steffens has said, "Mr. Folk is a man of remarkable equanimity. When he has laid a course he steers by it truly, and nothing can excite or divert him. He said he would 'do his duty,' and that he would expose corruption or reform St. Louis; and beyond watching developments, he did nothing to answer the public challenge." But after a while, when the developments were ripe, he began.

There was no foolishness now; no display to catch the popular fancy; business was on hand, and for the first time the people of St. Louis came to realize it. Men went into Mr. Folk's private office with a smile of defiance on their faces, and came out self-confessed hoodlums. Indictments for bribery and perjury, involving men of high-standing in social and business circles, were returned. The thing had come to a head. The people of St. Louis were astounded, and many of the most influential citizens sought to restrain Mr. Folk in his course. His political death was openly prophesied, and even threats were made against his life. His own friends pleaded with him and begged him to stop, but there was no stopping with him. Slowly, surely and without a mistake, Mr. Folk kept on. The ring broke at first, but Butler brought it to-gather again. Butler said then as he has since repeated, "leave Folk alone and he will indict himself." Even men who were interested in Mr. Folk's welfare as in their own feared the result. They plead with him again to save himself from political oblivion. Mr. Folk's stand then is shown in what he has since said: "when you are doing a thing like this, you cannot listen to anybody; you have to think for yourself and rely on yourself alone. I knew I simply had to succeed; and success or failure, I felt that a political future was not to be considered, so I shut out all idea of it."

The unlooked for and unexpected came when Butler was indicted. Possibly Butler himself was the most surprised man in the State. With his indictment the old ring was broken, but there are whispers that a new one has lately arisen. With but two or three exceptions convictions followed. Butler's trial at Columbia and his conviction for bribery are known to every Missourian. A number of the bribery and perjury convictions have been reversed by the Supreme Court, and there are rumors and indications that still others will be reversed. The case against Butler has been reversed on two grounds, and the defendant has been discharged.

Mr. Folk has answered the call of the people, and is engaged in a race for the governorship. His duties in St. Louis are not being neglected. It is said that another exposure of recent corruption in municipal affairs is imminent. Mr. Folk is still doing his duty. He is also a political candidate, but at no time do the political appointments of Mr. Folk, the candidate, conflict with the official duties of Mr. Folk, the Circuit Attorney.

Charles Kratz is back in Missouri. He is waiting, so he says, for Mr. Folk's defeat for the Democratic nomination. He boasts that he will eventually run for Governor of Missouri and be elected. The people of Missouri will decide that question, and they have eight months in which to reach their decision.  
(Concluded Next Week.)

## The HIGHER LIFE.

### The Lord's Supper.

Rev. Leonard H. Jenkins, pastor of the Farmington M. E. Church, South.  
This sacrament of the Church is so called because Jesus, in the night that He was betrayed, took bread, and when He had blessed it, broke it and gave to His disciples saying, "This is My body which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of Me." In like manner also He took the cup saying, "This cup is the New Covenant in My blood; this do ye, as often ye drink it, in remembrance of Me."

Thus ordained, it has stood undisturbed through the ages of Christendom, and shall stand unshaken until the Lord shall come! Time wastes what man projects, but this simple rite is unyielding. Solomon's Temple, the wonder and pride and glory of Jerusalem, has been thrown down stone by stone. Babylon, wherein was combined the beauty and might of the ancients, is only a fair dream of the past. One day men shall no longer go to Egypt to behold the wonders of the world, for time shall waste even her monuments and mingle them with the common dust. But until the end of the ages this that commemorates the death and sufferings of our Lord shall stand and gather beauty and strength as the years fall powerless before its might! To take millions surround our Lord's table and raise this monument higher and make it base broader. At this hour, from how many Churches go up the prayers and comforting words: "The body of our Lord, broken for you; the blood of our Lord, shed for you?"

But what perpetuates this simple rite? Surely not its economical display. In all the Evangelical Churches it is the essence of simplicity—we take a little bread, we drink a little wine. But, ah! who taught us to do this, and what said He about it? We can almost imagine the scene. He is saying, I go out now to give my body to be broken and My blood to be spilt, all for you and for those who shall believe on Me through you. Hereafter, as often as ye shall break this bread together remember how I gave Myself for you and the world. And let the crimson juice of the grape remind you of My shed blood—drink this in remembrance of Me. It is the spirit of the sacrament that preserves it. For how touchingly does it speak to us of the Father's gift and of the Savior's love, promising us all the while that our Lord shall come again. "In it infinite goodness whispers love into our hearts."

And ever, as you partake of this sacrament, remember that Jesus Christ, who is alive for evermore, will walk with you along life's way and talk with you and lead you His help in time of need, and not refuse you His comfort in time of sadness; and He will enter into your joy in times of gladness. He gives Himself for you and He is just the one you need.

### NATIVE MISSOURIANS

Who Have Achieved Political Distinction, but Who Have Received Little Attention From Our National Conventions.

The following letter to the Troy Free Press from our old editorial associate, Dr. Joseph A. Mudd, aside from its historical value, will prove of interest to many of our readers because of its reference to some of the old and prominent public men of this section whom they have known personally or by reputation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1904.  
Editors Free Press: I see that Missouri intends to present the name of Gen. Cockrell for nomination for president at the National Democratic Convention which meets July 6, in St. Louis. Notwithstanding the long list of eminent public men, covering every period since her admission into the federal union, Missouri has received little attention from national conventions. The first of her citizens to be mentioned in connection with the presidency was Edward Bates and in the Republican convention of 1860 he received 465 votes out of 465. In the Liberal Republican convention of 1872 B. G. Reitz Brown received 95 votes out of 712 and was nominated for vice-president on the second ballot. The same year he was nominated for vice-president on the first ballot at the Democratic convention, and in the Labor Reform Convention he received 14 votes for president out of 168. In 1884 at the Republican convention General Sherman, then a citizen of Missouri received two votes for president. In 1896, at the Democratic convention Richard P. Bland received 291 votes out of 768; also 294 votes for vice-president. For vice-president David R. Atchison received 25 votes out of 220 in 1852; Truman P. Phelps 5 votes out of 296 in 1856; John S. Phelps 8 votes out of 224 in 1864; Frank Blair was unanimously nominated in 1868, and

### The Christian Sacrifice.

Rev. C. E. Hickok, pastor of the Farmington Presbyterian Church.  
In the first eleven chapters of his epistle to the Romans, the apostle convicts the whole world of sin, both the Jew and the Gentiles. He proves the helplessness of human nature to destroy sin and its works and bring about reconciliation with God. Where man through sin is weak and helpless, God in love and mercy makes possible salvation from sin through His Son, Jesus Christ. Salvation, with all of the Christian graces and power, becomes God's unmerited gift and kindness.

In the opening verse of the 12th chapter, Paul exhorts, because of these mercies, that Christians present their bodies as living sacrifices, holy, acceptable unto God as a reasonable service. The thought of the verse is evidently based on the Old Testament sacrifice. Under the Old Testament the lamb was laid upon the altar without reservation. In Christ, we are to bring, not helpless animals, but our own bodies, including the mental and spiritual as well as the physical. Our offering is to be a complete surrender to God, a setting apart to His service or consecration.

These things characterize such a sacrifice. It is to be a living sacrifice instead of the offering up of the slain lamb of the Old Testament. It is to be a perpetual and continual service instead of the single Old Testament offering. We are to sacrifice not once only, as when we unite with the Church; not on holy or festal days, as when we gather in this house for service; not spasmodically, as under some religious fervor or excitement, but hour by hour, day by day. In our Church services and also in our daily living, about our business and our ordinary duties. This sacrifice is to be holy, as the lamb of the Old Testament was without spot or blemish, so are we to offer our service, withholding nothing because of its value in our eyes or holding any sin because it is dear.

It is to be acceptable to God in the sense that whatever our service it shall be pleasing in His sight. To please God becomes the actuating principle of our living. With all of this, our sacrifice is to be our reasonable service. Not in the sense that it is no more than God has the right to ask or expect, but in the sense that it shall be rational and spiritual. It is the internal state of our being rather than the external manifestations or forms. The question of service is not one of when, where or how, but the manifestations of our spiritual being dedicated to God.

From a worldly standpoint the sacrifice demanded is a great one. Not so when the grace of God has filled our hearts and they are filled with love to Him. Because of His mercies, as we realize their greatness and value, we are led to "present our bodies as living sacrifices, holy, acceptable unto God, which is our reasonable service."

serving in like capacities from Wisconsin; George Hearst, of Franklin county, who served one term from California ending about ten years ago, and who was the father of William R. Hearst, now serving his first term in congress from New York and very prominent as a presidential possibility. Henry Heitfield, of St. Louis, one term ending a year ago from Idaho; George Turner, of Elina, one term ending a year ago from Washington, and succeeded by Levi Ankney, of St. Joseph—all Democrats except the last mentioned.

I think there ought to be sufficient state pride in Missouri to see that Gen. Cockrell is put forward in earnest and not merely as the recipient of a complimentary vote. The chances are that the St. Louis convention will name the next president, and if the honor falls to Gen. Cockrell the chances would not be lessened a hair's breadth. There is nothing in his character or record to make him weaker than the strongest man who has been mentioned. When a Confederate can be elected to the United States senate from Kansas, another several times to Congress from Pennsylvania, and still another receive his party's vote on the state ticket in Massachusetts, it is time to discard that issue as a factor in politics.

JOSEPH A. MUDD.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Phelps county will elect its delegates to the State Convention by primary.

The exports of the United States for 1903 amounted to more than half a billion dollars.

The peach crop in Arkansas is said to have been damaged from 25 to 50 per cent by the recent blizzard.

A tidal wave swept the coast of Penmarck, Finlender, France, on the third, and many persons were drowned.

Wm. C. Whitney, former secretary of the Navy under Mr. Cleveland, died in New York on the 2d inst.

George Collins, the bank robber and murderer of Detective Schumacher, is to be hanged at Union, Mo., on March 11th.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to amend the State constitution which will virtually disfranchise the negroes of that State.

Two masked men bound, gagged and robbed a farmer near Clive, Iowa, on the 5th inst., left him unconscious in the snow, and he came near freezing to death.

On the 7th inst. three men were killed and several wounded in a fight at Coal Creek, forty miles northwest of Knoxville, Tenn., in a disturbance growing out of the coal miners strike at that place.

At the joint conference of the bituminous mine operators and miners, at Indianapolis on the 3d, they disagreed over the wage scale for the coming year, and talk of a general suspension after April 1st is heard.

A St. Louis embezzler named Lawrence, serving time in the penitentiary, speculated in cotton through J. E. Wright of Kansas City and cleared \$40,000 in the recent speculative rise of that staple. How he managed to keep tab on the market and do it nobody but himself and agent knows, and they won't tell.

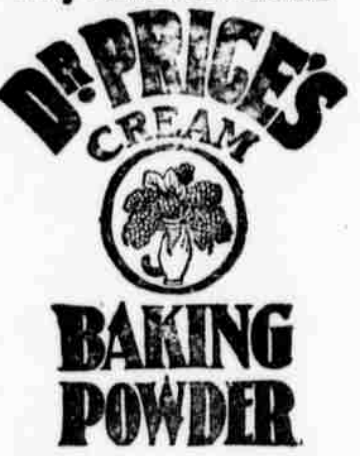
An American sailor named John C. Johnson, of the American war vessel Yankee, is said to have been deliberately murdered by San Domingo insurgents, and the United States may land marines to avenge the murder. The insurgents are said to have fired deliberately on a launch of the cruiser Yankee at the city wharf, killing Johnson.

Lucius Salisbury, the founder of Salisbury, Mo., died at Canton, Ohio, last week, and his body was taken to Salisbury for burial. He was born in Vermont and came to this State in 1845, and bought the land where the town bearing his name now stands. He was prominent in politics, representing Chariton county four times besides filling many positions of honor and trust. Several years ago he removed to Canton, O.

The dwelling house of David Luckett of Lincoln County, Mo., was burned on the 3d inst., and with it his mother and 11-year-old daughter perished. The mother was an invalid who was bed-ridden, and a constant smoker. She and the girl were alone at the time. It is supposed that the bed was set on fire by her pipe, and while frantically trying to get up she caught and held the girl until both perished in the flames.

A story is prevalent at Jefferson City that a proceeding would be instituted in a few days in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General in the nature of an ouster against the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York to bar it from doing business in Missouri on account of a violation of the State statutes pertaining to trusts and monopolies, and likewise on account of a violation of the State criminal statutes respecting the bribing of public officials.

## Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

### Sunshine Society.

Our next meeting, on Saturday, February 20, at 2 p. m., will hear reports and plans for work that need the attendance of all who are interested in Sunshine. We do hope for suitable weather, as it is impossible for our younger members to come in such storms as we have had lately. Do not forget the date.

Ever since Christmas the following statement has laid in my notebook, waiting a convenient season to make its report. We do not think that people who give usually with authority, and while it is necessary that these reports be published we endeavor to put them in such shape as to give the least offense. For my own part I delight to review the names and donations, because it encourages me to go on with the work—which some facetious friend has likened to "rag picking" among societies—gathering up the unnoticed articles of life and trying to weave them into a web of comfort by reminding you from week to week of the importance of scattering little kindnesses daily.

### CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTIONS.

Cash, \$150.00.  
Nuts, 1 package.  
Fruits and jellies, 15 jars.  
Fats, 1 package.  
Candy, 3 pounds.  
Mixed cakes, 3 pounds.  
Apples, 1 bushel.  
Christmas boxes candy, nuts, 1 doz.  
Oranges, 2 dozen.  
Bananas, 2 dozen.  
Tobacco, 4 pounds.  
Cigars, 4 boxes.  
Handkerchiefs, 1 doz. women's 2 doz.  
Bedding for one bed.  
Quilts, 2 quilt tops, 1.  
Overcoats, 3.  
Women's hats, 3, ribbons, 3.  
Children's caps, 7.  
Men's clothes, 1 suit.  
Underwear, 3 suits.  
Fancy articles for gifts, 3.  
Miscellaneous, canned vegetables, 2 jars each.  
Canned goods, 1 box.  
Literature, paints, stationery 4 boxes.

### SAVES OF DONORS.

Messrs: J. A. Lawrence, Glen Doughty, Fred Gould, J. Reid Smith, Barney Kelly, E. M. Laskman, J. C. Tucker, Ed Henderson, A. G. Murphy, W. J. Sackman, Zora Nations, May Willey, Elsie Cayce, Alice Cayce, Lulu Miller, A. M. Eisenberg, B. H. Haile, Clifton Kraft.

Mrs. and Mrs. F. P. Graves, Doc Run, Mrs. M. W. Hull and family, Misses Lena and Genevieve Mitchell, Carl and Louise Trauericht, Frankie and Earl Flowers, Lena and Earl McClintock, M. E. Church, South, A. Friend, Dr. Laskman, No name, Farmington.

We wish to ask charity of those who find errors in this list. It was compiled under the most trying conditions, and we are most desirous of corrections if any be needed.

The lecture on the care of the sick will be given February 20, at 2:30, with practical illustrations. The dolls used in the demonstrations will be given as souvenirs to those girls whose record for attendance and attention is best.

The attendance at last meeting was twelve, with 60 cents in contributions and some reading matter. The members were greatly interested in the case of the Ladds family at Elvins, and voted to do all they could for the children so pitifully placed. How we wish that our organization was so complete as to render such cases impossible.

With a horror of meddling, inquisitive people, we still maintain that we Christians are too prone to neglect our neighbor—not our friends, but those who come within our vision and who are not especially attractive or well-to-do. The old fashion of calling on every stranger and offering hospitality is dying, as the multitudes of new duties absorb us. Let us as a Society seek out those who are alone and strangers, perhaps plain and uninteresting, and in making them our friends we will surely place ourselves in a position to give help where it is needed. It is only once in a while that a body starves in our land, but souls starve daily, hungering and thirsting for genuine affection and human companionship.